

In the Claims:

1. (Currently Amended): A method for a Coverage Provider to provide survival risk insurance to a Coverage Recipient comprised of the steps:
  - a) selecting a group of insured lives such that:
    - i. each one of said insured lives is covered by an original life insurance policy;
    - ii. each one of said original life insurance policies is provided by one or more original life insurance companies;
    - iii. each one of said original life insurance policies pays a death benefit, DB<sup>m</sup>, to said Coverage Recipient upon the death of one of said insured lives m; and
    - iv. said insured lives belong to a mortality class as of a beginning date;
  - b) calculating an expected death benefit payable by said one or more original life insurance policies to said Coverage Recipient due to expected deaths of the members of said group of insured lives, said deaths occurring between said beginning date and an end date;
  - c) calculating a single premium for said survival risk insurance wherein said single premium is greater than or equal to SPR, wherein

$$SPR = \sum_{\text{All Policies}} SPR^m$$

and wherein:

$$\underline{SPR^m = (PV1 - PV3) + \frac{F+G}{100} \bullet DB^m + \frac{E+H}{100} \bullet \frac{Y}{100} \bullet DB^m}$$

and wherein:

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Title: Method of Calculating Premium Payment to Cover the Risk Attributable to Insureds Surviving a Specified Period.  
Agent: Mark Nowotarski, Reg. No. 47,828  
Docket: LPD092603USNP

$$PV1 = \frac{Y}{100} \bullet DB^m \bullet {}_N p_x \bullet v^N$$

and wherein:

$$PV3 = {}_N p_x \bullet v^N \bullet PV2$$

and wherein:

$$PV2 = \left\{ \left[ \sum_{k=N}^{\omega-x-1} v^{k+1-N} \bullet {}_{k-N} p_{x+N} \bullet q_{x+k} \bullet T1 + {}_{\omega-x-N} p_{x+N} \bullet v^{\omega-x-N} \bullet T2 \right] \bullet \frac{i}{\ln(1+i)} \right\} \bullet DB^m$$

and wherein:

i is an annual effective interest rate representing the cost of use of money of the Coverage Provider;

F is a default risk attributable to said one or more original life insurance companies issuing said original life insurance policies, said F being a percentage of said death benefit  $DB^m$  of insured  $m$ ;

G is a default risk attributable to the Coverage Recipient wherein said G is a percentage of the death benefit of insured  $m$ ;

T1 is an adjustment factor to reflect any tax attributable to a death benefit receivable by the Coverage Provider;

T2 is an adjustment factor to reflect tax attributable to any endowment receivable by the Coverage Provider;

N is the length of time between said beginning date and said end date, wherein N has the units of years;

E is an expense factor set by said Coverage Provider wherein E is expressed as a percentage of a death benefit  $DB^m$ ;

H is a factor for desired profit set by said Coverage Provider, wherein H is expressed as a percentage of a death benefit  $DB^m$ ;

Y is a percentage applied to a death benefit  $DB^m$ ;

w is a maturity age of an original life insurance policy;

x is the age of said one of said insureds  $m$  as of said beginning date;

$np_x$  is the probability that a given one of said insureds will survive to said end date;

$k-Np_{x+N}$  is the probability that a given one of said insureds will survive from said end date for  $k-N$  years;

$\omega-x-Np_{x+N}$  is the probability that said one of said insureds will survive from said end date to said maturity age,  $\omega$ ;

$q_{x+k}$  is the probability that said one of said insureds will die between the beginning of year  $k$  to the end of year  $k$ ;

$k$  is a number of years past said end date; and

said step of calculating said single premium is performed on a computer;

~~said single premium is equal to or greater than the sum of the discounted survival risk benefits for each life in said group of insured lives less the present value as of said beginning date of the expected death benefits of the survivors of said group of insured lives payable after said end date, said step of calculating said single premium being performed on a computer;~~

- d) committing said Coverage Provider to pay said Coverage Recipient a first benefit for said survival risk insurance equal to a percentage,  $Y$ , of the positive difference between said expected death benefit and an actual death benefit payable to said Coverage Recipient due to actual deaths of members of said group of insured lives, said deaths occurring between said beginning date and said end date;
- e) committing said Coverage Recipient to pay a set of premiums to said Coverage Provider in exchange for said first benefit wherein said set of premiums has a present value as of said beginning date equal to said single premium for said survival risk insurance.

2. (Previously Amended): The method of claim 1 wherein said set of premiums is one premium.
3. (Deleted):
4. (Previously Amended): The method of claim 1 wherein said set of premiums comprises annual premiums payable for a premium paying period.
5. (Previously Amended): The method of claim 1 wherein said end date is on or before the end of the term of a loan, wherein said loan is from said Coverage Recipient to at least one of said insured lives.
6. (Previously Amended): The method of claim 1 wherein said end date is chosen such that the probability of death of said insureds as of said end date is greater than or equal to 0.75.
7. (Previously Amended): The method of claim 1 wherein said first benefit paid by said Coverage Provider to said Coverage Recipient is a loan.
8. (Previously Amended): The method of claim 7 wherein said single premium includes a charge for loan interest.
9. (Previously Amended): The method of claim 1 wherein said single premium is first calculated before said beginning date and then recalculated at least once after said beginning date.
10. (Previously Amended): The method of claim 1 wherein at least one of said insured lives is impaired.